

Norwich Bulletin and Courier

119 YEARS OLD

Subscription price 12c a week; 50c a month; \$6.00 a year.
Entered at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.

Telephone Calls:
Bulletin Business Office 480.
Bulletin Editorial Rooms 35-B.
Bulletin Job Office 35-C.

Williamsville Office, Room 2, Murray Building. Telephone 210.
Norwich, Tuesday, June 15, 1915.

The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average..... 4,412

1905, average..... 5,920

May 29,..... 9,150

THE CITY MEETING.

The question of taxation is one which concerns each and every resident, which is sufficient reason why each and every taxpayer should be present to participate in the action on the matters before the city meeting to-night. There are enough matters in the warning if all should be voted favorably to require a city tax of 15 mills.

The tendencies in the past several years have been to levy a high tax and according to this year's estimate an 11 mill tax will be required to meet the necessary expenses for the year unless the citizens take a different view of the matter. This without the voting of any extras would mean a city tax the same as last year when a number of improvements in addition to department expenses were approved. In the past six years the city tax has averaged a fraction less than ten and two-thirds mills and during that time a number of important public improvements have been made, but unless economy can be introduced the city must go without anything in the shape of added permanent improvements or it must increase the tax.

It is not to be forgotten that Norwich has not been giving and is not now providing adequate fire protection to the residents on the hilltops. It only requires a fire in any of several locations to disclose the low water pressure and therefore a serious handicap to an otherwise efficient fire department. An auto pumping engine would not only solve the problem, but it would also add a valuable and useful piece of apparatus in this city of hills.

Boosting taxes never meets with popular approval and there is the voice of the people in the recent election which calls for proper respect. During the past six years the tax rate has been as follows:

1914 city tax	11 mills
1913 city tax	10 3/4 mills
1912 city tax	12 mills
1911 city tax	11 mills
1910 city tax	9 mills
1909 city tax	10 mills

Whether the needed extras can be met by a curtailment of what is considered necessary department expenses or by loans which would extend through two or more years is for the citizens to determine. The prevailing opinion is that taxes are high enough and the city meeting is the place where sound rather than snap judgment should be manifested.

COMSTOCK'S PASSING.

Many are the instances where the need of legislation for the correction of conditions which are acknowledged to be wrong is apparent, yet action of the right sort to secure it is slow or ineffective. After legislation such as is required to bring reforms is secured there is great importance attached to its enforcement. It requires firm convictions and determined efforts to accomplish desired results, but such nevertheless appears to have followed the persistency with which Anthony Comstock of New York has operated.

Mr. Comstock's forthcoming retirement from his position as inspector of the post office department, a position which he has held for four decades is being received with delight in many quarters. Such is to be expected. Mr. Comstock has been everlastingly vigilant in his work and the retirement of such an official is bound to please those who see a relaxation in law enforcement as a result thereof. It is satisfactory to others because they believe that Mr. Comstock has in many cases gone too far in working out his ideas, but in spite of it all it is impossible to overlook the fact that Mr. Comstock has rendered a great service. He did not err on the side of negligence. He has made a great many enemies because he interfered with schemes for profit which paid no attention to the cost inflicted upon the public. His work at times has given added publicity which could have been obtained in no other way, but admitting his mistakes, it cannot sidetrack the fact that he has rendered a most valuable service in behalf of public decency. Had not that very check been placed upon growing tendencies there is no telling where they would have reached today. In

spite of his faults he has done much good.

TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

It cannot be otherwise than good judgment in deciding to keep the troops of this country along the Mexican border. There appears to be some slight prospect that the warring factions of Mexico can be brought together for an adjustment of their difficulties under the plan suggested by President Wilson, or at least, as the outcome thereof, but it would be folly indeed to make any change whatever in the position of those forces which would in any way weaken the stand of this government.

We have had experience in full measure with Mexican peace gatherings and it has been thoroughly demonstrated that it does not pay to take too much for granted. The American army distributed along the Rio Grande is none too large to handle any trouble which might at any time arise and it will have its best effect by being kept right where it is until something tangible is decided upon and put into operation by the republic to the south. It is now in a position of readiness and can be moved at a moment's notice. Its influence should not be weakened as it would be if it should be removed.

Proper protection is still needed along the border and it is going to be required for some little time to come. The border cities cannot be left to the uncertainties of Mexican diplomacy. If the retention of the army there operates with the other influences for the readjustment of the strife which has so seriously torn Mexico it will be service rendered in a needed cause while it will mean no greater assurance of safety than the border states deserve.

THE RESULT OF THE WAR.

This country has reason to be gratified over the large trade balance which it is reported exists in its favor and the prospects are that it will increase. It means an appreciable increase in the foreign trade of this country and the attainment of one of the objects for which this country has long been striving.

It is a gain, however, which is purely the result of the war as the report of the department of commerce shows. For the month of April there was sent abroad explosives to the amount of \$6,100,000. The automobiles and other articles of value were sent to Europe during that period of thirty days goods to the amount of \$30,000,000. Under normal conditions this situation would not have prevailed. These figures were undoubtedly exaggerated during the war and a still further increase can be looked for in the succeeding months.

Not all of the gain in this country's export trade during this fiscal year will, however, be found in war munitions. There has been a large demand in Europe for food supplies and this country has also been called upon to supply many of the countries which depended upon the European production. It is in these directions that this country must look for any possible permanency in its foreign trade increase.

The war is giving the United States an opportunity to demonstrate its goods which it never had before and the proportion of it that it can hold depends entirely upon the attention and effort which are devoted in that direction. It is a chance which should not be missed to build not only for the present, but for the future.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Did you notice the happy smile of the ice man?

June has fully demonstrated that she knows how to get up steam.

Dr. Denburg has gone but it is hardly conceivable that there will be no one to take his place.

Mr. Bryan has even succeeded, in bringing Col. Roosevelt around to the support of the president.

Both Yale and Harvard are said to be stronger than last year. If that is so even gain another real race is promised this month.

No appreciable change has resulted from Jane Addams' peace travels, but it hasn't been noted that she has reached San Marino as yet.

Villa and Carranza both believe that there should be a change in Mexico, but it is dollars to doughnuts that they disagree on how it should be accomplished.

The driver of a wagon from which dynamite dropped in Lynn was taken to police headquarters. Fortunately for him it wasn't necessary to take him to the morgue.

The former secretary of state will get little consolation by reading the German press comments. He has made about as big a hit over there as he has in this country.

The English workmen ought to understand by this time that the soldiers in the trenches fighting in their behalf do not confine themselves to an eight hour day.

When Mr. Bryan insists upon the Chautauqua circuit being free from debt before he takes the presidency he understands how greatly his debt raising powers have decreased.

There has been talk about Secretary Daniels resigning but after what has happened he may consider that he will be handled less roughly if he stays in than if he gets out.

It is a lucky thing there are no German vessels operating in the war zone when the German submarine commanders give the order to find before finding out what flag is carried.

The man on the corner says: The prayers of the righteous may accomplish what the German submarine commanders give the order to find before finding out what flag is carried.

When people approach the breaking down stage a change is recommended for them but there appears to be good reason in believing that it would not improve the condition of the Liberty bell.

Every reader of war news must realize that it is no easy task which is imposed upon the official news bureau which have to deal with the facts without admitting too much that is detrimental.

THE SHANTY

As the whistle above the silk mill shrieked its command to quit, Barbara Broome finished filling her last bobbin for the day. With a faint smile of relief directed toward the pale girl who stood nearest her, she turned away to the cot room. Two minutes later she was out in the rain walking alone toward the house where she lived.

An oriole chirped in the rain upon a bare bough over her head and she glanced up at him with a thrill of surprise. "He must have come today," she thought. "Spring is really here."

She shuddered at the thought of her other summer spent in the mill with its heat and odor, the chattering, flying machinery all about her, and the spinning bobbins dancing her eyes with their inexorable swiftness which seemed ever to mock "Hurry up! You're too slow—slow—slow!" Yes, she was slow, and she was alone.

She had reached the wretched house where she lived. The narrow way was trodden by the feet of Mrs. MacFadden's children. Behind it frequent trains rushed and roared. Barbara went up the uncarpeted stairs to her room. She was pitiable in its bareness and ugliness, yet dimly, like the soul of the girl who inhabited it. She closed the window and lit the little oil stove upon which she cooked her food. It was a small, old-fashioned stove which Mrs. MacFadden had tossed into the room.

Barbara eyed it in astonishment. She never got letters. This one was badly directed in pencil. It looked as if it had traveled the world over. She opened it and read:

"Dear Niece Barbara: I am writing to tell you that I intended to go west this spring to stay a spell with my married girl. If you want to live in my shanty while I am gone, I'll plant some potatoes and put in some garden as for you, and it won't cost you anything. They speak of it as because Emma always came to come and live with me, but she never got shut of that mill somehow. I finished her but don't let it finish you. Let up while you can. You won't starve at the shanty for one summer anyway. I'll leave a dozen laying hens and you can trade eggs back for milk. Mrs. Popper, your uncle."

"This reaches you after I've gone it won't make no difference. Mrs. Popper will look after things anyway and the key is under the door stone."

Barbara stood staring at the letter with a blue before her eyes. She remembered her uncle, a rough old man, who had come once to see his sister and always sent her money from time to time as long as she lived.

She had heard about the shanty, the way he lived in a shanty in the woods.

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

Crimea is deserted; for Crimea is the playing grounds of Russia, and there are few in the mighty Empire who have time to spare for a play. The bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society today. "A bower of fairest fruits and most beautiful flowers," the statement continues. "Crimea, the sunny peninsula jutting into the northern waters of the Black Sea, is the loveliest gem in the Russian Empire. It is a land of sun and sea, of ancient ruins and modern life, of the dwellers in Crimea call this land the 'Little Paradise,' while the world at large speaks of it as the 'Russian Riviera.' It is a land of mild sunshine, delightful scenery, and luxurious fruitfulness."

"The Russian Riviera reaches along the southern coast from Cape Sarych to Feodosiya and extends for miles with summer-bathing resorts, enchanting gardens, reposeful parks, inviting promenades, cozy, picturesque villas, and the palaces of the Russian imperial family and of Russian nobles. The season of these resorts—Alupka, Yalta, Gursuk, Alushta, Sudak, Feodosiya—is the warmest and the most delightful of the year. The climate is mild and sunny, the sea is blue and calm, the mountains are green and the air is fresh and pure. The scenery is beautiful and the life is pleasant. The Russian Riviera is a land of sun and sea, of ancient ruins and modern life, of the dwellers in Crimea call this land the 'Little Paradise,' while the world at large speaks of it as the 'Russian Riviera.' It is a land of mild sunshine, delightful scenery, and luxurious fruitfulness."

"The Russian Riviera reaches along the southern coast from Cape Sarych to Feodosiya and extends for miles with summer-bathing resorts, enchanting gardens, reposeful parks, inviting promenades, cozy, picturesque villas, and the palaces of the Russian imperial family and of Russian nobles. The season of these resorts—Alupka, Yalta, Gursuk, Alushta, Sudak, Feodosiya—is the warmest and the most delightful of the year. The climate is mild and sunny, the sea is blue and calm, the mountains are green and the air is fresh and pure. The scenery is beautiful and the life is pleasant. The Russian Riviera is a land of sun and sea, of ancient ruins and modern life, of the dwellers in Crimea call this land the 'Little Paradise,' while the world at large speaks of it as the 'Russian Riviera.' It is a land of mild sunshine, delightful scenery, and luxurious fruitfulness."

"About this time in May in the years before the war, the Crimean Riviera was a land of sun and sea, of ancient ruins and modern life, of the dwellers in Crimea call this land the 'Little Paradise,' while the world at large speaks of it as the 'Russian Riviera.' It is a land of mild sunshine, delightful scenery, and luxurious fruitfulness. The Russian Riviera reaches along the southern coast from Cape Sarych to Feodosiya and extends for miles with summer-bathing resorts, enchanting gardens, reposeful parks, inviting promenades, cozy, picturesque villas, and the palaces of the Russian imperial family and of Russian nobles. The season of these resorts—Alupka, Yalta, Gursuk, Alushta, Sudak, Feodosiya—is the warmest and the most delightful of the year. The climate is mild and sunny, the sea is blue and calm, the mountains are green and the air is fresh and pure. The scenery is beautiful and the life is pleasant. The Russian Riviera is a land of sun and sea, of ancient ruins and modern life, of the dwellers in Crimea call this land the 'Little Paradise,' while the world at large speaks of it as the 'Russian Riviera.' It is a land of mild sunshine, delightful scenery, and luxurious fruitfulness."

"The Crimean peninsula, covering an area of 2,700 square miles, is about the size of New Hampshire. Its northern part, where it joins the mainland, is a steppe, and, in summer, is often scorched and dry. The peninsula measures 200 miles from east to west and 110 miles from north to south, between the most widely separated points, Sevastopol, the great military port at the southwestern tip of Crimea, is about 200 miles south of Moscow, with which it is connected by a trunkline railway. Where the steppe ceases and the hill country begins is the boundary of the famous play-country. The mountain scenery of Crimea is very beautiful, in parts widely rent and rugged, and in some places there are peaks of 5,000 feet or more."

"Crimea is a treasure trove for historians, archaeologists, and anthropologists. Its story can be followed back through twenty-four centuries, though there are blank chapters here and there. Thousands of small excavations of its mountain groups suggest prehistoric dwellers. Crimea is mentioned in the Homeric songs, who speaks of a lonely land, and of the cells of a 'dusky nation of Chimerians.' Scythians, Asiatics, were established here, and Herodotus, the prince of Greek travelers, came to Crimea around the year 400 B. C."

"Southern Crimea is a garden land. Its fruits are famous in the northern Russian markets, and from its grapes a full-bodied, spicy wine is made. Vineyards cover more than 10,000 acres of the Crimean, and from them about 3,500,000 gallons of fine quality wine is made each year. The waters around the peninsula abound in delicate fish, such as trout and grayling, herring, mackerel, turbot, sole, plaice, whitefish, bream, haddock, pilchard, a species of pike, whitebait, eels, salmon and sturgeon. Much of the Crimean fish take is put up in cans and sold throughout the Empire. Wool, leather, meat, grains, and some minerals are produced in Crimea, and a moderate amount of manufacturing is done. In general, however, Russia has reserved this delightful country as a place to rest in between hard tasks, a place wherein to forget the sacrifices demanded by progress in a vacation's careless idleness."

RECIPE for GRAY or FADED HAIR

Can Now Be Obtained in America.

Just a few applications of this famous French prescription and you will have what no other preparation will give, a lovely even shade of dark lustrous hair that will make you look years younger and no one can ever tell that it has been applied.

A large 7-ounce bottle of this old and thoroughly reliable French recipe can be secured ready for use for a small sum at any well stocked drug store. Ask for Lefay's Cream of Sage and Quinine.

IMPORTANT: While Lefay's Cream of Sage and Quinine will stop falling hair, scalp itch and remove dandruff in one week, it should NOT be used by people who do not desire their hair restored to its natural color. You can get an extra large bottle for about 50 cents at Lee & Osgood Co's.

transversely by bulkheads which gave her a total of fifty watertight compartments. We don't build ships for money making.—Hartford Times.

With neither a shade tree commission nor a tree warden, a city cannot hope to maintain the beauty and comfort afforded by the trees it possesses, to say nothing of the importance of planting new ones. This is a feature being brought under the general control of the police, with revocable licenses, little remains to be done with the jitneys at the present except to stop overspreading and probably the costs of operation and tire replacement on cars that driven too fast will accomplish this result eventually. The weakness here is in the general automobile law, which now that an entirely new class of auto drivers has appeared, certainly leaves too much to the discretion of the driver.—Waterbury Republican.

The fee system is to end in the office of the Hartford town clerk. An amendment to the charter passed by the legislature, at its last session, makes the change possible. It has been surprising to many why Hartford should have continued this antiquated system so long. The idea of the town clerk receiving a salary, and getting all the fees besides, was a ridiculous one. The clerk, to a large extent, paid his assistants out of his income, and enemies of the change will now argue that it will cost the town to run the office on the new plan. This is nonsense. The town clerk was surely not conducting the office at a personal sacrifice, and the office of Hartford should be able to get the work done as economically as the clerk did personally. If the clerk works as faithfully under salary, as he did when he was pocketing the fees, no additional clerks to draw salaries need be appointed. The fee system may be pardonable in small towns, but in large places it should not be tolerated.—New Britain Herald.

Stories of the War

Reuniting Dispersed Kindred.

The reuniting of dispersed kindred is the work of a committee of French women who have done notable work. They have been working industriously at the collection of information to this end. They not only do the work but they have the far defrayed the expense. More than two thousand lost relatives have been found by them and they are establishing communication between separated relatives at the rate of more than 150 per day.

Lists of "unfound relatives" are sent regularly to Switzerland, England and Holland in exchange for similar information received from there, resulting often in gratifying results, particularly concerning Belgian refugees. A competent archivist from the national bureau of archives cooperates with the women in the perfection of their card system from which they can instantly locate the whereabouts of anyone of four hundred thousand refugees.

The committee occupies two floors of a large building on the Avenue de l'Opera.

An artilleryman from Maubeuge, who escaped capture and joined the French troops further south, went through the summer and winter campaigns without a word of news from his family. He was recently wounded in the Arlonne. Arriving in Paris on convalescent leave he applied to the "Office des Recherches pour les Familles Dispersées." The secretary consulted her card system and told him: "Your wife and mother-in-law are at Le Chatelet in the department of the Seine and your father is dead."

Three days afterward the secretary

OTHER VIEW POINTS

In the light of the Titanic and the Lusitania it is interesting to find the declaration in the Scientific American of June 12, 1915, that the ship was the safest ship ever constructed. She had a complete double hull extending ten feet above the water line where she carried her water-tight deck and she was divided longitudinally and

IDEAL HAIR BRUSHES At Cost

Our buyer has been able to purchase a dummer's sample line of PEARSON'S IDEAL HAIR BRUSHES at greatly reduced prices.

These we are able to sell at the original cost price. All Brushes are perfect with the exception of the finish, in some instances this will be slightly scratched.

Don't fail to see these Brushes in our show window.

THE LEE & OSGOOD CO.

Mon., Tues., **AUDITORIUM** SHOWS, 2.30, 7, 8.45
Wed. Mat. 10—Eve. 10c and 20c
SPECIAL FEATURE **TINSMAN & TINSMAN** Laughable Acrobatic Comiques
THE TWO JACKS A Riot of Comedy
AMY EVANS Who Sings Popular Songs and Western Fine Glee
AN IDYLL OF THE HILLS TWO-REEL RURAL DRAMA IN TWO ACTS
KING BAGGOTT IN ONE NIGHT OLIVE'S HERO Comedy

Colonial Theatre
"IN THE DRAGON'S CLAWS," Two Reels, Lubin
Thrilling and Sensational Drama of China and America
"GIRL AT LONE POINT," Hazards of Helen Series
"HEART-SEEKING," When Dunlap Saw the Joke? Vit
Tomorrow, CRANE WILBUR, in Serial "Road of Strife," Mystery Film

received a letter from the artilleryman saying he could never thank the committee enough. He had not only found his wife after nine months of separation, but had found a little son of whose existence he had scarcely dreamed.

Tragedy of Lorette.
An account of the fighting in the vicinity of Notre Dame de Lorette, as written down by a German officer, Captain Sievert, in his notebook. He given out in the recital of the "eye-witness at the front." The purpose is to serve as a comparison with the French official statements concerning the fighting in this vicinity.

Captain Sievert, the author, was killed. His body was one of the first to be found on the slopes of Lorette, and his notebook covers the fighting from May 10, the day after the French attack, up to May 20, the day the attack was repelled. "We absolutely need a supply of hand grenades," is an entry in the diary under date of May 11. The number which Captain Sievert received was insufficient, and he could not carry out his attack. Furthermore, the lack of projectiles prevented all chance of success.

Later there was more trouble for the captain. Orders badly given and confusion of sectors made necessary marches and counter-marches under French artillery fire. "The way from Souchez to Abain is impracticable," the captain wrote, "exposing us to incessant artillery fire. Abain, like Souchez, is nothing but a heap of ruins. Our guide is unable to lead us further, and wet with sweat we grope along. The situation is desperate. Our men decamp at each shell which falls, and it is necessary to threaten them with court-martial."

Reinforcements failed to arrive, further difficulties arose, and Captain Sievert wrote that the situation was hopeless. The last page of his diary was written at 10 p. m., of May 20. In it the captain said: "The bombardment today completely destroyed what remained of our trenches. The men have been without support for three days. It is impossible to hold this position with such a feeble force. I ask that an officer be sent here to report on the situation. I ask again that the Fourth Company of the 11th Regiment be placed at my disposition. The artillery fire of the enemy is frightful, especially that of the heavy guns. We can hear the projectiles of this artillery coming slowly through the air. Every man is watchful and tense, and he wonders where this particular shell is going to fall. The parapet trembles, and a cloud of earth and pieces of shell rain down on us. How long must we remain in this rat trap? I believe now that my nerves are gone. The fire of the enemy has attained its greatest violence. Indescribable—"

Here the tragic notes of Captain Sievert come to an end.

This diary, says the eyewitness, indicates the "great success of the French artillery and infantry. At the same time it shows the superhuman efforts Germany is obliged to demand of its army, and this even before the participation of Italy, which, on a new front, will hereafter take part in the siege of German and Austrian fortresses."

"My dear, you look sweet enough to kiss!"
"That's the way I intended to look, Jack."—Princeton Tiger.

DAVIS THEATRE

Cool and Airy
THIS WEEK
**HOMAN'S
MUSICAL
REVUE**
Bigger and Better than Ever
Everything New and Up-to-date
New Songs, New Dances
New Novelties and a selected program of Musical Movies
Mat. 10c; Eve. 10-15-20c

fall. The parapet trembles, and a cloud of earth and pieces of shell rain down on us. How long must we remain in this rat trap? I believe now that my nerves are gone. The fire of the enemy has attained its greatest violence. Indescribable—"

Here the tragic notes of Captain Sievert come to an end. This diary, says the eyewitness, indicates the "great success of the French artillery and infantry. At the same time it shows the superhuman efforts Germany is obliged to demand of its army, and this even before the participation of Italy, which, on a new front, will hereafter take part in the siege of German and Austrian fortresses."

"My dear, you look sweet enough to kiss!"
"That's the way I intended to look, Jack."—Princeton Tiger.

**POMPEIAN
OLIVE OIL**
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

ALL VALUE AND NO STAMPS HERE!



We are concentrating our efforts on real value-giving; and while we give no stamps, we give you MORE FOR YOUR MONEY than you get elsewhere. Always the newest styles and the best values here.

SUMMER DRESSES at \$2.98 and up
SUMMER SKIRTS at \$1.25 and up
PALM BEACH SUITS at \$9.50
SUMMER WAISTS at 98c and up

The Maurice Sample Shop
194 Main Street, Wauregan House

SCREENS

PLACE YOUR ORDER FOR WINDOW SCREENS

We deliver anywhere in the City, Norwich Town or Taftville

Hummer Adjustable Screens

18 x 33 inches 24 x 33 or 37 inches 28 x 37 inches

Also Sherwood Metal Frames, same sizes

A full line of Screen Wire by the yard, 18-36 inches wide

A line of the best LAWN MOWERS for the money in the market. Price \$3.00 to \$5.50

GARDEN HOSE, 25 or 50 foot lengths, in 1/2 or 3/4 inch size. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.

KEEN KUTTER AND IMPERIAL SCYTHES
Fully Warranted

EVERYTHING IN THE PAINT LINE

The Household

BULLETIN BUILDING 74 FRANKLIN STREET

Telephone 531-4